

ROUTE—At No. 327 West street, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, Call
ed on a pilot of Richard Route, aged 47 years.

The following is an official statement of the operations at the Philadelphia Custom-House for October:

	1955.	1957.
Value of cargo in warehouse Oct. 1.....	\$71,613	\$1,218,613
Received in warehouse from foreign ports.....	146,271	238,748
Goods in warehouse from foreign ports.....	28,210	97,976
Withdrawn for consumption.....	\$77,453	104,000
Withdrawn for transportation.....	4,738	42,000
Wholesale.....		

Value of merchandise imported from foreign ports..	1,091,000	1,091,000
Value of merchandise imported from foreign ports..	753,673	753,673
Free merchandise entered.....	119,249	119,249

October.....	1854.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Previous 9 mos.	\$74,188	\$76,028	\$74,369	\$116,000
Previous 9 mos.	2,304,769	2,330,154	2,410,058	2,498,885
Total.....	\$4,031,965	\$4,506,722	\$4,795,017	\$5,215,000

In the case of D. Williamson, &c. vs. The New Albany and Salem Railroad Co. the following highly important decision was rendered at Cincinnati on Monday, October 1st, in the U. S. Circuit Court at that place:

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second: That the franchisees of taking tolls, operating the

Third: That the Court have jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action, and that the power of sale contained in the mortgage does not prevent the trustee from coming into the Court of Equity, and asking a decree of foreclosure and sale.

Fourth: That the suit is rightly brought in the name of the trustee alone, without joining the bondholders.

Fifth: That the appointment of a Receiver is a matter of discretion with the Court, and though there has been a default in the payment of interest, yet it appears that the Company have

bad crops, &c., have not been able to meet their interest, and by permission of the Trustees and of some of the Bondholders have expended the income of the road in finishing the same.

This decision tends to show that the Courts intend to establish three related mortgages according to their manifest intention.

In regard to the Connecticut Bank meeting *The New-Haven Journal* says:

"Of the \$1,000,000 making capital in the State only \$250,000, or including the Hartford City and Charter Oak, which according to *The Current*

part in the meeting. New-Haven was entirely unrepresented. Hartford was represented to a very limited

Twenty-two of the four were either New London or Fairfield County Banks; the central part of the State avoided the meeting. Under such circumstances, it is not reasonable to suppose that the convention can or will inaugurate any such important change in our well-established system as that proposed in the resolutions.

To guard against failure, the one in which the public has most interest and in which it has the most cause to fear, was the failure of even an attempt to show what benefit would follow from the stopping of the Suffolk Bank redemption.

The Hartford Convention says:

"There was a very strong and unanimous feeling manifested by the speakers, that the people required and demanded that the banks should do all in their power to assist; and that at all events they should show the disposition as to do so, and that they should be ready to contribute their full share in any portion of these reforms."

the impression will be strongly felt that these banks care but little for the business community as compared

with themselves. The idea is that if any portion of the banks believed that the proposed plan is not a good one for the people or the banks, their views will all mean to attend the meeting and let their voice be known, instead of holding aloof. The business community are under the impression that the present system of Suffolk redemption is taking every dollar out of the available means of the banks to keep it up, and in consequence are unable to afford the relief which under other circumstances, might be granted."

The Boston Post this source money matters in the city:

Saturday morning, the banks held of specie \$3,131,866, a gain of nearly \$700,000 since their suspension. Strict negotiations for money continue rare, although rates are lower for very favorite names. We quote 1/2 cent as about the price of the little first-class paper passed. Anything inferior or even different is taken with caution, and at prices ranging from 2/3 cent upward. In the banks, as a whole, money is easy enough. Among thirty or forty institutions, there will be some exceptions, but the general rule is that anybody in good bank credit can readily borrow a

of the credits granted at the Clearing-House has yet been employed, and notwithstanding this, the loan

ness, taking into account the demands for money from those who are considered good and strong. We learn also that one of our unfortunated business has received a large sum of money from a foreign country by an outsider. The fact is that to most people in the city credit money is now sufficiently easy, although of course some of the banks are poor yet, and although the situation of the currency of deposits may seem to be temporarily short.

"New York funds have been in quick demand lately. The business being now confined to noted banks to supply cities with money. The fact is that a considerable amount of New York funds is daily needed to effect the return to the Suffolk of Eastern circulation. This reduction is not large at present, and, in fact, in the street, it is to be hoped that bills will soon be at par with specie, and that coin will be sufficiently abundant outside to allow of the payment in gold of necessary business between the cities. At present, however, the currency of deposits and liabilities is in an unresolvable condition."

The *Cincinnati Gazette* says of the money market:

"A fair amount of business was transacted in financial circles on Saturday, but the discounts were not

demand for money continued quite moderate, and was met to a limited extent only. The time has not yet come for any expansion, but the indications are

It is at it not very far distant. The heaviest borrowings have been laid aside, and in every branch of business operations have been greatly contracted, and for some time to come retrenchment will be the order of the day."

From The San Francisco Price Current.
SAN FRANCISCO, Friday Evening, Oct. 2, 1899.

Since our last week monthly summary of the market was made up, the course of business has presented few features worthy of note. The prevailing sentiment has been apathetic and uneventful, the market discussion having been shown to

After the experience of the past month we might almost ven-

more, and that except upon purely legitimate grounds, it is to be likely again to be revived. The arrivals of furs from the Atlantic ports during the last three quarters of the present year, were about 50 per cent less than during the corresponding period in 1936.

The supply of furs for this season is so scant that a considerable amount of coin will be shipped instead; we shall be glad to get rid of a goodly quantity of our California Twenty Dollar pieces, which, although an unrightly coin contrasted with the one bearing the Government stamp, is more 3-irritant as a result than its intrinsic some what exceeding its current value.

There is no change to now either in the supply of coins for the

be close to tomorrow at 2 1/2 per cent. For 6 and 12 months' time upon productive property, centrally located, loans are negoti-

through the season, and if the present course of matters under discussion be maintained, it would not be surprising to see money seeking investments next year upon unimpeachable security at 10 per cent a annum interest.	
The exports of Treasure from San Francisco during the third quarter of this year amounted to.....	\$11,553 61
Exports during the first and second quarters.....	26,762 56
Total exports first nine months of 1897.....	\$38,316 17
Exports during the same period in 1898.....	37,381 00

The value of exports other than treasure from San Francisco during the first three quarters of 1937 were \$6,207, 697.

The declared exports of 4,995 tons, or 4,707 tanks in the second quarter, were 4,207 tons in the first quarter, making a total movement of 9,202 tons, or 8,914 tanks in the first half of the year, and 16,675 tanks in the first three quarters of 1937.

The tonnage entering the port of San Francisco during the first quarter of this year was 195,370 tons, against 193,370 tons in the preceding year 1936. The tonnage in the first quarter of the year 1937 was 195,370 tons, against 193,370 tons in the preceding year 1936.

The excess apparent in the tonnage movement during the third quarter of 1937 was made up by the arrivals continued. We think an extended consideration of the tonnage movement is the part until the close of the year.

During the past three months the population has gained 1,500,000, and the tonnage movement has increased 1,500,000. The arrivals of goods have been 1,500,000 tons, and the tonnage movement has increased 1,500,000 tons. The arrivals of goods have been 1,500,000 tons, and the tonnage movement has increased 1,500,000 tons.

ing over the departure was 4,404; thus it appears that two-thirds of the net accession made to our population thus far this year was made up by migration.

The following is a statement of the operations of the United States Branch Mint in the city, during the month of September.

DEPOSITS.	
Gold, (weight after melting), one	\$2,000.00
Silver Bullion	270.00
COINAGE.	
50 1/2 Double Eagles	\$1,000.00

There has been nothing whatever done in Rocks during the

carefully revised, but are in a great degree plagiarized.

Bonds payable in 1976, 7 1/2% etc.....
War Loan Bonds, 7 1/2% etc., since Jan. 1, '64.....